



National Trust

BARN NORTH OF MORVILLE HALL

Morville, nr. Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Historic Building Photographic Record, 2019

Shropshire Council Planning Application Refs. **19/03448/FUL**; **19/03449/LBC**



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FINAL REPORT

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Designations: Unlisted in own right ('curtilage building' of Grade I listed Morville Hall);
Morville Conservation Area

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Cover image: View of barn looking north-west, 29.11.2019.

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BARN NORTH OF MORVILLE HALL

Morville, nr. Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Historic Building Photographic Record, 2019

Summary

An historic building photographic record was undertaken in November 2019 in respect of a redundant, post-medieval barn to the north of Morville Hall, Morville, nr. Bridgnorth, Shropshire (centred on NGR SO 66868 94134) at the request of and on behalf of the National Trust. The record has been made in response to a condition of planning and listed building consent (Shropshire Council refs. 19/03448/FUL and 19/03449/LBC respectively) for the conversion of the building to form two, three-bedroom holiday let units, with associated landscaping. Though unlisted in its own right, the barn represents a curtilage building of the Grade I listed Hall and lies within the Morville Conservation Area.

The project has allowed for a detailed photographic record of the barn to be made, in accordance with guidance set out by Historic England in 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice', representing essentially a 'point in time' visual record of the building prior to consented works, and complements a 'Heritage Statement' and 'Historic Farmstead Survey' submitted earlier in the planning application process, in conjunction with which the current report should be read.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Project

1.1.1 An historic building photographic record was undertaken in November 2019 in respect of a redundant, post-medieval barn to the north of Morville Hall, Morville, nr. Bridgnorth, Shropshire at the request of and on behalf of the National Trust. The record has been made in response to a condition of planning and listed building consent for the conversion of the building to form two, three-bedroom holiday let units, with associated landscaping (see §.1.2).

1.1.2 Morville Hall is a fine, Grade I listed country house, 16th-century in origin though much altered and extended in the mid to late-18th century, principally in 1748-9 by the Cheshire architect William Baker for Arthur Weaver (Newman and Pevsner 2011, 417). It is located c.5km north-west of Bridgnorth and 25km south-east of the county town of Shrewsbury (Figure 1). To the north of the hall are two ranges, a barn/dovecote¹ and a stables,² the latter converted to domestic use in the early-1990s, surviving from a formerly more extensive agricultural complex arranged around a central courtyard. The barn forming the subject of the current report is located 145m north of the Hall, beyond the surviving former farmstead buildings, immediately south of the B4368 Ludlow Road; it is centred on NGR SO 66868 94134 (Figure 2). The barn is currently unoccupied or used for storage.

¹ NTHBSMR 55693 / MNA160219 (see Sherlock, 2006; Plate 81).

² NTHBSMR 55691 / MNA160218 (see Sherlock, 2006; Plates 82/3).

1.2 Planning Background

- 1.2.1 Planning and listed building consent applications (refs. **19/03448/FUL**³ and **19/03449/LBC**⁴ respectively) were submitted by the National Trust to Shropshire Council on 19th June 2019, under the terms of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act of 1990, in respect of the conversion of the redundant barn to form two three-bedroom holiday let units, including external landscaping.⁵ The applications were validated on 14th August 2019 and approved on 5th November 2019 with a condition attached (No. 4/3 respectively) for the completion of a historic building photographic record in advance of works. The wording of the condition is as follows:

No development approved by this permission shall commence until a **photographic survey** (Level 2) survey (as defined in English Heritage's guidance '*Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*') of the interior and exterior of the buildings has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: This information is required before development commences to record the historic fabric of the building prior to development.

- 1.2.2 The photographic record has been required to augment and supplement existing information regarding the building, generated and submitted during previous stages of the planning process related to the current application, viz. a full 'Heritage Statement' prepared by APT Group of Telford (APT, 2019) and an 'Historic Farmstead Survey' (extract) by Richard Hayman of Shrewsbury (Hayman, 2018).

1.3 Designations

Statutory Designations

- 1.3.1 The Morville barn is not statutorily listed in its own right, though it has been identified as a curtilage building⁶ of the Grade I listed Morville Hall,⁷ and is located within the Morville Conservation Area, the latter first designated on 26th October 1994 (see inset below).
- 1.3.2 The Conservation Area is focused on the Morville Estate and the principal buildings of the Hall and the Church of St. Gregory,⁸ though Bridgnorth District Council's 'Conservation Area Statement' of 1994 recognises that the complex of associated outbuildings are of *"considerable architectural and historic interest and importance in their own right. It comprises outbuildings including an 18th-century coach house; a fine large 18th-century brick farm buildings range now converted to a house (Top Pool Barn), another 19th-century brick range and a 17th/18th-century stone barn alongside the road...."*⁹

³ <https://pa.shropshire.gov.uk/online-applications/simpleSearchResults.do?action=firstPage>

⁴ <https://pa.shropshire.gov.uk/online-applications/simpleSearchResults.do?action=firstPage>

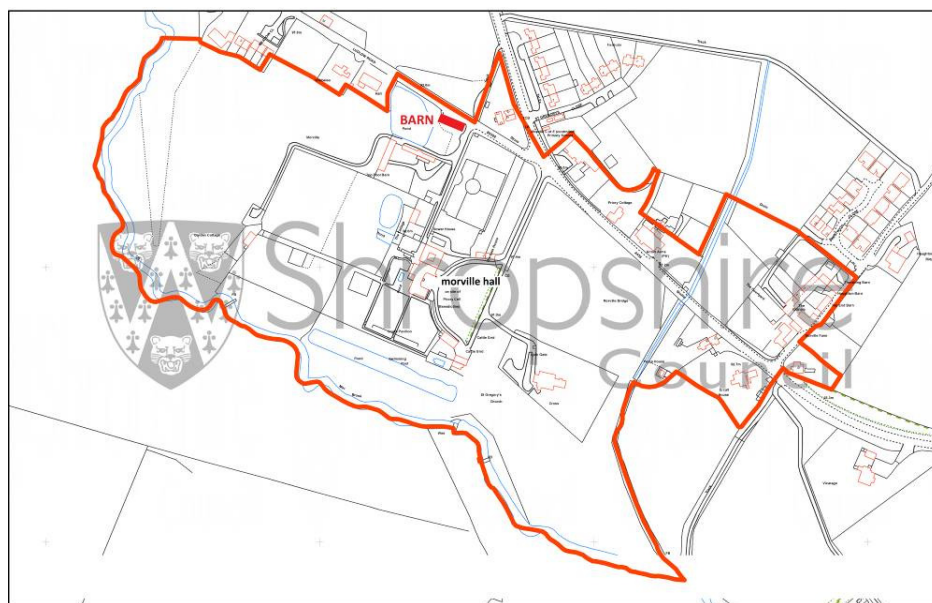
⁵ See 'Morville - Planning Statement' and 'Design and Access Statement' at <https://pa.shropshire.gov.uk/online-applications/applicationDetails.do?activeTab=documents&keyVal=PVKKQBTGPG00>; also Baart Harries Newall architects proposal drawings (nos. 2681.06/08).

⁶ Section 1(5) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act (1990) states that a listed building also includes any ancillary object or structure within the curtilage of the building, which forms part of the land and has done so since before 1st July 1948. (Historic England 2017, 2).

⁷ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1053841>

⁸ Also Grade I listed; <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1053840>.

⁹ 'Morville Conservation Area Statement' (Bridgnorth DC, 1994)



Morville Conservation Area with barn highlighted in red (source: <https://new.shropshire.gov.uk>).

Non-Statutory Designations

- 1.3.3 The Morville barn is included on the National Trust's internal Historic Buildings Sites and Monuments Record (NT HBSMR), ref. **55694 / MNA 160216** (see §.5.1.3).¹⁰
- 1.3.4 The barn is not included on Shropshire Council's Historic Environment Record (SC HER).¹¹

1.4 Scope of the Report

- 1.4.1 The current study has been undertaken in response to a condition of planning and listed building consent (see §.1.2 above). In the light of previous reports prepared in respect of the building (§.1.2.2), no additional historical research or significant building recording/assessment has been undertaken at this stage; the current report presents a photographic survey, together with a summary description of the building, prepared to complement, and to be read in conjunction with, the previously submitted reports,.
- 1.4.2 The recording and report preparation have been undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidelines as published in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (HE, 2016), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (CIfA, 2014), the National Trust's *Guidance Note on the Recording and Analysis of Historic Buildings* (NT, 1998) and the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers' *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation of Works to Historic Buildings* (ALGAO, 1997).
- 1.4.3 Site recording was undertaken on 29th November 2019 and the current report has thus been prepared based upon information current and available as of November 2019. A draft version of the current report was reviewed by the National Trust prior to final submission.

¹⁰ <https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA160216>

¹¹ Search made via www.heritagegateway.org.uk, 13.11.19.

- 1.4.4 Hard copies of the current report will be submitted to Shropshire Council Historic Environment Record (SC HER) and the National Trust Hub at Attingham Park. A digital copy of the report will be uploaded to OASIS, the on-line, grey-literature library of the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), document reference: **rictyler1-374055**.

1.5 Statement of Limitations

- 1.5.1 It should be noted that, on the advice of the National Trust surveyor, no physical access was possible to the upper level over the central bays **B [F2]** at the time of survey. Visual access was, however, possible from the adjacent eastern bay **[F1]**, and from a ceiling hatch within **[G3]**,¹² and the lack of physical access can thus be seen not to have had a significant negative impact upon the validity and integrity of the current recording exercise (though see §.5.5.1, fn. 25 below).

1.6 Acknowledgments

- 1.6.1 The project was commissioned by Mrs. Jodie Lamont (Building Surveyor) of the National Trust, Attingham Hub, Atcham, Shropshire, to whom thanks are extended for assistance throughout. Thanks also to Mr. Simon Howard (NT Estate Manager, South Shropshire) for arranging access to the building, to business support staff at the NT Attingham Hub, and to Mr. J. Bore at Morville for allowing access to tenanted areas of the building.
- 1.6.2 Site recording was undertaken by Mr. Ric Tyler MCIfA who also wrote, collated and illustrated the current report. Survey drawings reproduced at Figures 3-6 below are based upon outline survey by Baart Harries Newall architects of Shrewsbury, commissioned by the National Trust.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The historical background, development and significance of the barn have been addressed at earlier stages of the planning process related to the current application (see APT Group, 2019; Hayman, 2018) and the general objective of the historic building photographic survey was thus to make a 'point in time' visual record of the building prior to conversion works, to supplement this earlier work.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Historical Research

- 3.1.1 Given the extent of previously submitted documentation regarding the historical development of the site,¹³ no new programme of archival research was commissioned or undertaken as part of the current project.

3.2 Site Survey

- 3.2.1 A site visit to Morville was undertaken on 29th November 2019. All safely accessible external and accessible interior spaces (see §.1.5) were physically examined and photographed and pre-existing survey drawings¹⁴ annotated to indicate principal features of interest and interpretation.

Photographic Record

- 3.2.2 To complement the previously submitted documentation, a **photographic record** was made comprising high

¹² See Figures 4/5 for summary of reference system employed within this document.

¹³ See also Sherlock (2006) 'Morville Hall, Shropshire: An Archaeological and Historical Landscape Survey' and NT (nd. 2) notes on 'The History of Morville' (Attingham Archives, building files ref. MR/CI/D-11, p.12-15).

resolution digital photography using a Nikon D3000 DSLR camera. Historic England (2016, 27) define a photographic survey as follows:

A **photographic survey**... provides a very full visual record, but without a written or drawn survey at a comparable level of detail. A comprehensive photographic survey may be called for when recording a building which has complex and important decoration or historic furnishing, but for which there is no need for detailed analysis.

It may also be appropriate in recording a building of well-known type which is under threat but where existing documentation is in other respects adequate or when for some other reason drawings and historical analysis are not required.

Historic England, 2016 '*Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*' (p.27, para 5.5.1).

- 3.2.3 The survey extended to include general and detailed shots, contextual views of the building within its wider site context, accessible external elevations, general and detail views of principal interior spaces, together with visible structural and decorative details (both external and internal). Where practically feasible, photographs included graded photographic scales. A register of site photographs was maintained recording subject, orientation, date and photographer; a copy of this register is included below as **Appendix A**, together with photo location plans, while a selection of images is incorporated at the end of the current report.

Drawn Record

- 3.2.4 No significant programme of new measured, drawn recording was undertaken as part of the current photographic survey, though 'as existing' plans and elevations by Baart Harries Newall architects of Shrewsbury (see fn.14) were annotated and enhanced on site to indicate principal features of interest and interpretation; site drawings form the basis of the outline survey presented at Figures 3-6 below.

Written Record

- 3.2.5 A summary description of the building is included at section §.5 below, based upon previous documentation and on a rapid, non-intrusive inspection undertaken contemporary with the photographic survey, broadly commensurate with a 'Level 2' record as defined by Historic England (2016, 26).

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

It is beyond the scope of the current recording project to present a detailed account of the history and development of the Morville estate, Hall and barn, a subject covered by previously submitted documentation. A brief overview is included however, based upon these sources and others (see fn. 13), to allow the recorded structure to be placed within a broad historical context.

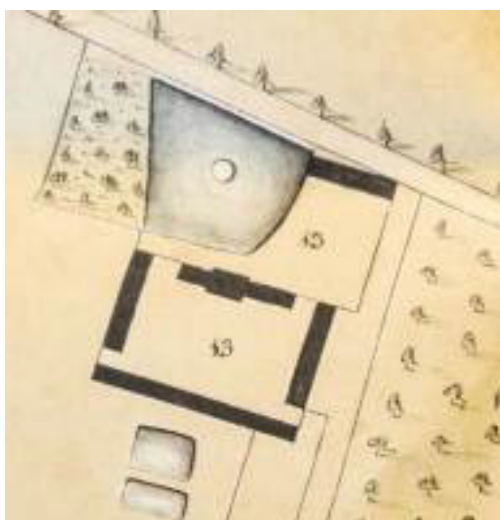
- 4.1 The submitted Heritage Assessment (APT 2018, 11) states that the settlement of Morville is thought to be of Saxon origins, the name probably deriving from the Mor Brook and the field where the church now stands. It is recorded in Domesday in 1086 as *Membrefelde* in the hundred of *Alnodestreu*, listed under the lands of Earl Roger of Shrewsbury, a manor of c.3,000 acres with 18 dependent hamlets or 'berewicks' (Williams and Martin 1992, 692). In the late-11th century it became the site of a small Benedictine priory, a cell of Shrewsbury Abbey, and a church; the church survives, but following the dissolution of the monasteries, the priory was granted to Roger Smyth, later MP for Bridgnorth, and in 1557, the Elizabethan Morville Hall was built using

¹⁴

Baart Harries Newall architects, drawing nos. 2681.03-2681.05 of June 2019.

materials from the ruined priory. Hayman (2018, 76) records that the house was extended in the latter half of the eighteenth century for the Weaver family (see also Newman and Pevsner 2011, 417), and the estate then passed to the Tracy family before it was sold in 1814 to the Actons of Aldenham Hall. The property came into the ownership of the National Trust in 1965 and the Hall is currently a private residence.¹⁵

- 4.2 There have probably been farm buildings on the site since the time of the Priory, though the farmstead in its current form was created from the early-18th century. The main ranges of the farmstead, including a surviving stables range to the west (NT HBSMR 55691) and barn range incorporating a dovecote to the north (NT HBSMR 55693; converted to residential use in the early-1990s),¹⁶ were built around a central yard to the north of the hall and are shown on the 1808 map of Morville demesne (inset below left).¹⁷ The barn currently under consideration is sited to the north of the yard, and is separated from it, lying broadly parallel to the Ludlow Road, with a large pool (NT HBSMR 55692) on its western side.



Estate survey, 1808.



First edition OS map, 1883.

- 4.3 The early-19th-century arrangement survived at the time of the First Edition Ordnance Survey 25in. map of 1883 (inset, above right), which indicates an extensive walled stock yard to the south of the barn, though by 1902 (below, left), the long range defining the south side of the main yard had been largely removed. In respect of the building currently under consideration, a short range (c.30ft. x 15ft.) had been built projecting perpendicularly from the west end of the south elevation, forming the west side of an enclosed stock yard, reduced in scale from the arrangement illustrated in 1883, broadly rectangular in plan (c.55ft. x 37ft.) with a curving wall to the south-east angle, while by 1926 (below, centre) two open-fronted shelter sheds had been added, flanking the south side of the yard, which had itself been subdivided on a bi-partite plan by the introduction of a transverse wall. The arrangements of the stock yards relative to the main barn imply that the opening up of the southern central bays of the barn may, at least in part, be related to the creation of the yards. By 1975 (below, right), the long range defining the eastern side of the main yard had been removed, though the arrangements of the barn currently under consideration remained essentially unaltered. The secondary, perpendicular range and associated shelter sheds/stock yards to the south side of the barn have since been removed.

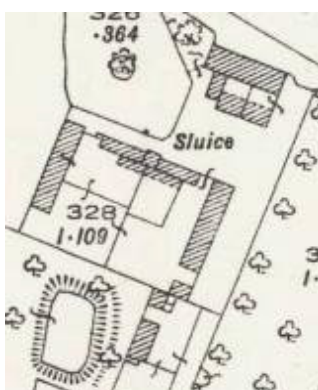
¹⁵ <https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/morville-hall/features/the-story-of-this-pastoral-community>

¹⁶ See Attingham Archives, building files.

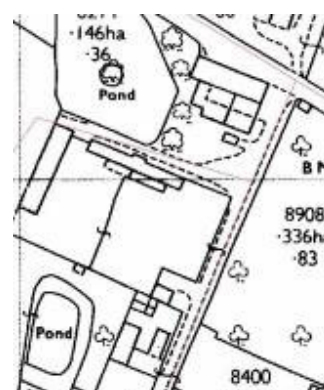
¹⁷ Shropshire Archives ref. 6000/9873.



1902 Ordnance Survey map.



1926 Ordnance Survey map.

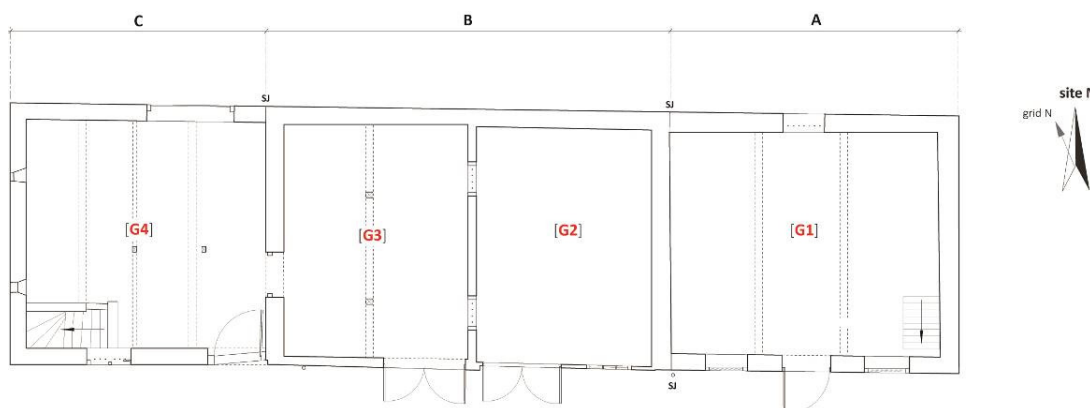


1975 Ordnance Survey map.

5 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

5.1 Overview

- 5.1.1 Morville Barn (Plates 1/2) is a rectilinear building, c.25m (82½ft.) long (E/W) by 6.85m (22½ft.) wide (N/S), aligned approximately east to west, lying 145m north of Morville Hall, set out parallel and immediately south of the B4368 Ludlow Road (Figure 2; Plate 2). The barn is predominantly of sandstone rubble construction, laid to courses with large, well-dressed stone quoins (though with areas of secondary brick and weather-board cladding to the south elevation), rising through one-and-a-half storeys to a steeply pitched, plain-tile clad roof, gabled to east and west with coped gables, standing c.3m/10ft. to eaves and 6.7m/22ft. to ridge.



Morville Barn: Key Plan showing main sub-division of range

- 5.1.2 The plan is basically tri-partite in form (here designated **A**, **B** and **C** from east to west; see key plan, inset above), with the central section identified in (undated) NT Vernacular Building Survey (VBS) notes as being the earliest, of c.1700, with in-line extensions to east and west representing later additions of c.1770 (NT, nd. 1; this interpretation is also presented in Hayman's study of 2018, p.77). Sherlock (2006, 26), however, presents an alternative interpretation (repeated in APT 2019, 14, and reflected in the building description included in the NT HBSMR entry, reproduced below), arguing that the outer bays of the range (**A/C**) originated as two essentially free-standing, storeyed blocks flanking a wide transverse entrance way, formerly fully open to the roof and aligning with the main (later) courtyard ranges to the south, the primary entrance being subsequently

blocked (in two phases) in stone to the north and in brick and weatherboarding to the south. The arrangement of straight-joints and stone quoins to the northern and southern elevations suggests that the former interpretation is more likely.

- 5.1.3 The National Trust HBSMR entry for the barn (ref. **55694 / MNA 160216**), evidently based upon Sherlock's 2006 report (p.56-7), describes the building as follows (see Figures 3-6):

'The north elevation (Figure 3a) has two clear construction breaks which initially seemed to show that the barn was built in 3 phases but closer inspection revealed a rather more complex story. The construction breaks seem to show a blocked entranceway/passage [B] through the middle of the barn, this is further supported by the opposing elevation, where the middle of the barn is constructed of later brick and weatherboard infill that continues to roof level. Similarly on the interior of the southern elevation there are 3 timber jowelled wall posts to the A-frames above that have cavetto (concave) decoration at the top that turns into ovolo (convex) moulding at the bottom. The northern elevation also has a small door on the western end that appears to be a later addition. The western elevation (Figure 3d) is covered externally in large quantities of privet, but from the interior two blocked ventilation slots on the ground floor and a square central opening on the first floor can be seen. The southern elevation (Figure 3b) consists of two stone ends [A/C] with a later infilled middle section [B] (see above). The western side of this [C] has a small window and door, with the eastern side [A] having a central door and two equally spaced windows. In the interior of the western end there is also a later brick spiral [sic.] staircase. All quoins of the primary building are massive and well wrought as are the lintels for the doors and windows on the southern elevation. The eastern elevation (Figure 3c) has a central opening on the first floor which appears to retain the original door and hinges. The roof is in very good condition although in the western end there are a few dislodged tiles that are allowing rainwater to enter the building. The terracotta tiled roof is supported by six [sic.] king post trusses with angled struts and two tiers of trenched purlins. The purlins and wall plates are joined with scarf joints. All the trusses retain there [sic.] carpenters marks but they are all narrow chiselled examples and are therefore of a later post-medieval date. The two construction breaks on the north and south elevations continue up to the gables [sic.], each having a central square opening on the 1st floor. These gables also retain evidence of joist holes but it seems likely that in the central section of the barn it was open to the roof with 1st floor hay lofts either side of this because of the absence of a bridging beam running at right angles to the main axis of the barn in the middle. It therefore seems likely that the first floor lofts would have been supported by vertical posts bearing the weight of the main bridging beam and joists. This proposed entranceway seems to align nicely with the previous entrance into the stable courtyards (now only two wings of which survive and are converted into housing) and therefore possibly represents an earlier, perhaps 18th-century entrance to the rear of Morville Hall.

The ground floor of the building (Figure 4) is currently used as storage by the occupiers of the estate along with a National Trust workman, but it does seem that much of the original character of both the west and east (original) sections of the barn contain much of their original character, although the central area has been altered in recent years. The 1st floor (Figure 5) is at present completely disused.'

- 5.1.4 For the purposes of the current report, the tri-partite division of the range is designated as **A** (east), **B** (central) and **C** (west). Internally, individual rooms/spaces are referred to by a simple alpha-numeric system with a single-letter prefix to indicate floor level (**G**=ground floor; **F**=first floor), accompanied by a single-figure suffix; windows and doors are likewise referenced by a simple alpha-numeric system, viz. **[d1-7]/[w1-11]**; reference numbering is illustrated in Figures 3-6. The arrangements can be summarised as follows:

5.2 Eastern Bays A (Plates 3-32): 27ft. (E/W) x 22½ft. (N/S)¹⁸

5.2.1 Gabled to the east (Plate 9) and clearly defined to the west by vertical straight-joints to north (Plate 13) and south (Plate 8), the alignment of the latter joints clearly indicates that the northern and southern walls of block **A** were constructed against the eastern wall of a pre-existing structure, viz. Block **B**, a relationship also unambiguously expressed internally (see Plate 20). The block comprises a former stables [**G1**] with hayloft [**F1**] over, the range being accessed via a single, two-leaf doorway [**d1**] (Plates 4/5 & 15) to the centre of the south elevation (Figure 3b; Plate 3), flanked to either side by timber 'hit and miss' ventilators [**w1/2**] (Plate 6), and lit by a single window [**w5**] to the north (Plates 11/14); all openings to the south elevation are spanned by monolithic stone lintels (with timber lintels internally). A square pitching door [**w8**] with pin-hung timber shutter (Plate 10), is set high in the eastern gable wall (Figure 3c), the upper part of which may have been rebuilt, while a further pitching door [**w10**] (Plate 29) is set in the west gable,¹⁹ opening onto the roofspace [**F2**] of block **B**.

5.2.2 Internally (Plates 16-18), the ground floor (Figure 4) is furnished with a cobbled floor, partly obscured by a secondary concrete screed and sloping gently to a central, transverse, brick-paved drainage channel aligned on door [**d1**] (Plate 19). A plan accompanying NT VBS notes (nd.) indicates two opposing sets of four stalls to east and west (evidenced at the time by surviving heel-posts, though with no associated stall partitioning), aligned parallel to the axis of the range and separated by a single, transverse manure passage aligning on door [**d1**], a stylistically early plan arrangement (see Peters 1969, 113; 1981, 59).²⁰ The remains of a former feed trough survive to the west side of the space in the form of three short, timber posts (Plate 22), the southern of which incorporates a tethering bar (Plate 23), while a pendant hay rack survives fragmentally over (Plate 24). A single, timber harness hook survives to the north wall (Plate 25). The first floor is carried by x2 substantial (12 x 14in.), transverse timber beams (Plate 21), with a further, inserted beam of slighter scantling to the east providing additional support in the area of a former feed drop. The first floor is supported on common joists of 4 x 3in. scantling, set at 18in. centres.

5.2.3 First floor level (Figure 5) is accessed via an inserted, secondary timber stair rising at the south-east corner (Plate 26); no evidence was recorded for a primary vertical access, though this need have been no more than a simple, wall-mounted ladder. The upper room [**F1**] (Plate 27) is open to apex of the pitched roof, the structure of which is carried by x2 chamfered side purlins per roofslope, supported by stonework gables to east and west and carried by a single, central king-post truss (**T1**; Plate 27; see §.5.5); the tie beam of **T1** is set some 2ft. above first floor level. Former pitching doors [**w8**] and [**w10**] pierce the western and eastern walls respectively (Plates 28/9).

5.3 Central Bays B (Plates 33-55): 32ft. (E/W) x 22½ft. (N/S)

5.3.1 The central bay **B** (Plates 33/37) evidently forms the earliest section of the range, defined to both north and south by vertical straight-joints within the lateral walls (see Plates 13/61 and 8/58).²¹ The north elevation is of coursed stone and is blind (Figure 3a; Plate 37), while the south elevation (Figure 3b; Plate 33) is partly brick-faced, to the west, and partly weather-boarded (Plates 34/5). The south elevation includes two, 20th-century double garage-doors [**d2/3**], pin-hung on steel strap hinges, affording access to two discrete interior spaces,

¹⁸ Imperial measurement units will be used in the following description, reflecting the system in use at the time of the building's construction.

¹⁹ Actually forming part of the earlier block, up against which block **A** was built.

²⁰ The alternative arrangement of horse stalling aligned across the range, perpendicular to the axis of the building, was more flexible and was to become the standard layout from the early-19th century (Peters 1981, 61).

²¹ As noted elsewhere, and particularly evident internally (Plate 20), the lateral walls of **A** and **C** are clearly built up against the pre-existing eastern and western gable ends of block **B**.

[G2/3] respectively, [G2] to the east being lit by a six-pane timber casement [w3]. The brick pier between the two sets of doors (Plate 36) is bull-nosed to the east and plain to the west, suggesting historical modification, while it is of note that the western jamb of [d3] is formed of secondary brick (Plate 35), suggesting the doors have been inserted into a formerly more extensive area of brickwork, and that [G3] was thus previously accessed via a narrower doorway. The brickwork to the west (Plate 35) is itself of interest; the lower c.8ft. being laid to a regular Flemish stretcher bond,²² rising to eaves level in a more randomly bonded brick, suggestive of a two phase development.

5.3.2 Internally, the ground floor level (Figure 4) is sub-divided by a transverse brick wall (Plate 40) to form two discrete spaces [G2/3]. The partition abuts the stonework exterior wall to the north (Plate 41) and terminates in a brick pier to the south (Plate 36), rising to support a transverse timber beam beneath first floor level and incorporating two window openings [w6/7], the latter with bull-nosed jambs to the west and furnished with x4 vertical iron bars (Plate 42). The eastern room [G2] (Plates 38/9) is concrete floored and is ceiled by a suspended ceiling; a single transverse ceiling beam is lodged in the stonework of the north wall and let in to the lower surviving section of the T2 wall-post to the south (Plate 43), otherwise the room retains little of historical significance. The western room [G3] (Plates 44/5) is floored in brick, partly sealed by a concrete screed, and the ceiling structure has been fully renewed. Again, a single transverse ceiling beam extends across the depth of the range, here with two vertical, timber posts beneath; both timber posts display redundant mortices to the west face, at floor level and mid-height, suggestive of former partitioning (Plate 46). The implied partitioning may relate to the historical use of the space as a cow-shed, associated with the stock-yards indicated on early OS maps (see §.4.3) ; a single timber post with tethering bar to the south wall (Plate 47) is mirrored by the 'ghost' of a related post and possible feed trough to the north (Plate 48). Stalling would have been served by a feed-walk to the west, accessed from [G4] via doorway [d6] in the west wall (Plate 50), with a brick-paved access/manure passage to the east (Plate 49), the latter presumably serviced by a smaller doorway to the south elevation within the area of the present double doors.

5.3.3 The first floor level of the central bay is not physically accessible, though limited visual access was possible via the former pitching door in the eastern gable of block C ([F1]) and from a ceiling hatch over [G3]. The roofspace is of four structural bays (Bays 3-6), defined by three further king-post trusses T2-T4 (Plate 51), with the roof structure carried by two tiers of side purlins (see §.5.5). Significantly, the southern end of the tie beams of trusses T2-T4 are supported by substantial timber wall posts with ogee-moulded heads (Plate 52), the northern wall-plate sitting atop the stonework lateral wall. Bay 3 (S) includes surviving timber studs extending between wall plate and mid-rail, single-pegged top and bottom (Plate 54), while the visible section of wall plate appears (from limited observation) to include a soffit-groove suggestive of original wattle and daub infill, with implications for the development of the structure, discussed below. The eastern and western walls, which extend as stone gables to ridge level, each include an original, high-level pitching door [w10/11] respectively, that to the west having been blocked in stone (Plate 53). Redundant joist sockets to the east wall, immediately above the level of the suspended ceiling (Plate 55) indicate a former, more substantial first floor structure.

5.4 Western Bays C (Plates 56-86): 22ft. 4in. (E/W) x 22½ft. (N/S)

5.4.1 Block C is gabled to west (Plate 62) and clearly defined to the east by vertical straight-joints to north (Plate 61) and south (Plate 58); as with block A to the east, the alignment of the latter joints clearly indicates that the northern and southern walls of block C were constructed against the western gable end of a pre-existing structure, viz. Block B. Block C would appear to comprise an original ground floor grain store [G4], with upper

²²

'Flemish' courses of alternating stretchers and headers, separated by three course of stretchers.

floor [F3] converted to residential use (grooms accommodation etc.). The range is accessed by a single, 5ft. wide doorway [d4] (Plates 57/65), set within a stout, pegged timber frame to the east end of the south elevation (Figure 3b; Plate 56),²³ and is lit by a single, two-light window [w4] to the west thereof (Plate 59), openings here lacking the monolithic stone lintels of Block A. The northern, roadside elevation (Figure 3a; Plate 60) is of coursed stone and includes a low-level, secondary door [d5] to the east side, beneath a timber lintel. The western gable end (Figure 3d; Plate 62) includes two widely-spaced, vertical ventilation slits to the ground floor, blocked externally in brick (Plate 63), and a two-light timber window set high in the wall towards the apex (Plate 64).

5.4.2 Internally, [G4] (Figure 4) comprises a single unencumbered space (Plate 66-8), floored in face-laid, 8½ x 4in. brick pavements laid on compacted earth (Plate 69), exposed around the principal doorway where pavements have been lifted. Doorway [d6] (Plate 70) in the east wall affords through access to [G3] within block B, while door [d5] in the north wall opens to the exterior (Plate 72). The first floor is supported by x2 substantial, transverse timber beams (9 x 8 in., unchamfered), strengthened by x3 inserted RSJs supported by two, I-section RSC stanchions; the floor structure is carried by common joists of 5 x 4in. scantling at 20in. centres. The presence of ventilation slots within the west gable wall, splayed internally (Plate 71), suggests an original grain/crop storage function, though little other evidence survives to indicate historical usage. A concrete pad against the centre of the west wall (Plate 73) formerly supported a small item of plant, presumably a small a.c. electric motor associated with the surviving switch gear by Brook Motors Ltd.,²⁴ mounted on the north wall (Plate 74); cable ducting extends to first floor level suggesting the former accommodation items of machinery at the upper level, the introduction of which may have necessitated the strengthening of the first floor in the 20th century with structural steelwork.

5.4.3 The upper floor [F3] (Figure 5) is approached via a brick stair (Plate 75) introduced at the south-west corner, the lower steps of which are lit by two-light window [w4] in the south wall (Plate 76). The stair forms a straight-flight, aligned east-west, of brick treads (in poor condition; Plate 77) rising to an upper ¼-turn with winders, the upper stairwell being enclosed by studwork walls with lath and plaster render (Plates 78/9). At the head of the stair, a panelled door (Plate 80) with round-ended 'Suffolk' latch (Plate 81) opens to the north onto first floor room [F3] (Plates 82/3). In its current state, the upper room is open to the underside of the pitched roof, the structure of which is carried by x2 side purlins per roofslope, supported by stonework gables to east and west and carried by a single, central king-post truss (T5; Figure 6b, Plate 82). Horizontal joists extending between the upper purlins survive in part, however, and retain evidence for a former lath and plaster ceiling (Plate 84), suggestive of a former 'domestic' function, while lath tacks are also present on the lower section of the common rafters, below the level of the upper purlins. The room is lit by a two-light window [w9] with a heavy, pegged frame and central mullion to the western gable (Plate 85), again of a 'domestic' aspect, while a pitching hole [w11] to the east (ie. within the original west gable of block B) has been blocked in brick (Plate 86). The room has latterly accommodated items of electrical machinery, evidenced by cable ducting (visible in Plate 79) associated with the switch gear surviving at ground floor level (Plate 74), the introduction of which probably necessitated the strengthening of the first floor structure.

5.5 The Roof (Figures 5/6)

5.5.1 The range is covered by a unitary roof structure of eight bays in total (here numbered 1 to 8 from east to west; see Figures 5/6), two bays over the eastern and western sections A [F1] (Bays 1/2) and C [F3] (Bays 7/8), each

²³ The eastern jamb of the door forms the exterior, south-west angle of block B, and can be seen to extend vertically above the head of the door as a clear straight-joint (highlighted on Plate 58).

²⁴ Manufacturers of a.c. motors, founded in Huddersfield, Yorkshire in 1904 (see https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Brook_Motors).

of c.11½ft., and four shorter bays of c.8½ ft. (Bays 3-6) over the central section **B** [F2]. The stone walls forming relic 'gables' of primary block **B** extend fully to ridge level, elsewhere the roof comprises five, timber king-post trusses (**T1-T5** from east to west) supporting two tiers of shallowly trenched, chamfered side-purlins with upper, raking struts rising from king-post to principals at the level of the upper purlin (Figure 6b), and a square-section ridge-piece. Long, straight braces extend from wall plate to ridge at Bays 2, 3/4 and 7 to the southern roof slope and between plate and upper purlin of the northern slope at Bay 2 (Figure 5). Wall plates, purlins and ridge-piece are jointed longitudinally with scarfs, bridled with squinted abutments in the case of the purlins (Plate 32). Timbers display carpenter's marks in places; truss **T1** in particular was noted to retain neatly chiselled Roman numerals (I-III dependent upon location on the truss; Plate 31), while numerals visible on truss **T2** were noted to be curved in form. The roof over the central block **B** is of particular interest, though limited access (see §.1.5) makes interpretation problematical.²⁵ As noted above (§.5.3.2), the southern end of the tie-beams to trusses **T2-T4** within central bay **B** ([F2]) are supported on truncated wall-posts with ogee-moulded heads (Plate 52), to the north they sit atop a wall plate at the head of the stonework wall (Plate 51). The teazle-tenons of the wall posts/ties would appear to be un-pegged. Where visible, the soffit of the southern wall plate would appear to include a groove for the accommodation of vertical staves, suggesting the original presence of wattle and daub infill panels to a substantial timber frame, at upper level at least, prior to the introduction of the current weatherboard cladding, with the pegged studs surviving to Bay 3 and 4 (S), extending between wall plate and rail representing an interesting survival.

6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The Morville barn represents an interesting, if unremarkable, example of traditional, vernacular agricultural architecture, with limited use of conscious 'design' elements (coped gables etc.) reflective of the elevated status of Morville Hall with which it is historically associated. It occupies a prominent, roadside site within the Morville Conservation Area to which it makes a positive contribution. The building's historical interest lies in its evident early origin, reasonably early-18th century and thus pre-dating the remodelling of the extant hall and the surviving courtyard farmstead ranges to the south. Of tri-partite plan, evidence suggests that the central section (**B**) of the structure was erected first, with end bays to east (**A**) and west (**C**) representing secondary, if early, additions, introduced in two separate phases and present by 1808 at the latest. The evidence within the roofspace of the central bays would seem to suggest an original timber-framed southern elevation to the primary block, perhaps at first-floor level only atop a brickwork base, though the details of form and function of the early range remain unclear at present. By the late-18th century, the primary building had been extended to both east and west to achieve its current extent, with an evolving 'multi-functional' aspect, combining stables, cattle accommodation and crop/grain storage and possible domestic accommodation, the central areas latterly converted to garages for motor vehicles with workshops to the western bays.
- 6.2 As highlighted within the Heritage Assessment (APT 2019, 26), the proposed works secure the 'restoration of a redundant heritage asset thorough sensitive adaptation', thereby assuring a long-term, viable and sustainable future use, and securing the building's ongoing maintenance and preservation. Within the context of the consented conversion, the current project has allowed for a detailed graphic record of the barn to be made, so far as possible from a non-intrusive survey and given the current state of the building, in line with National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPF) and with pertinent Historic England guidance. Together with the previously submitted 'Heritage Statement' and 'Historic Farmstead Survey', the current report forms part of a comprehensive record of the site, representing a 'point in time' document of the building prior to works.

²⁵ Should enhanced physical access to this area be possible during proposed works, following removal of suspended ceilings etc., the opportunity should be taken to supplement the current record of the roof structure.

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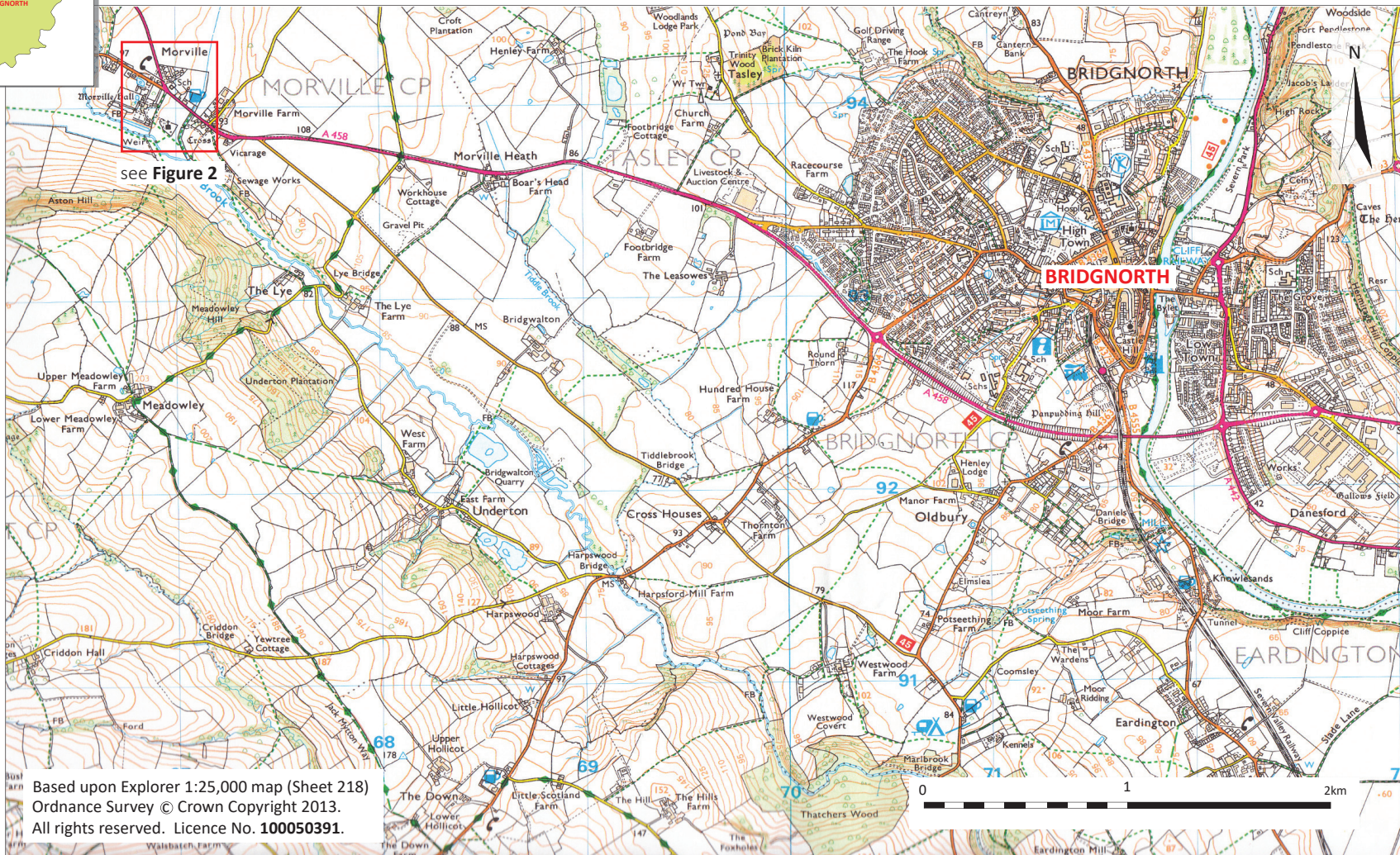
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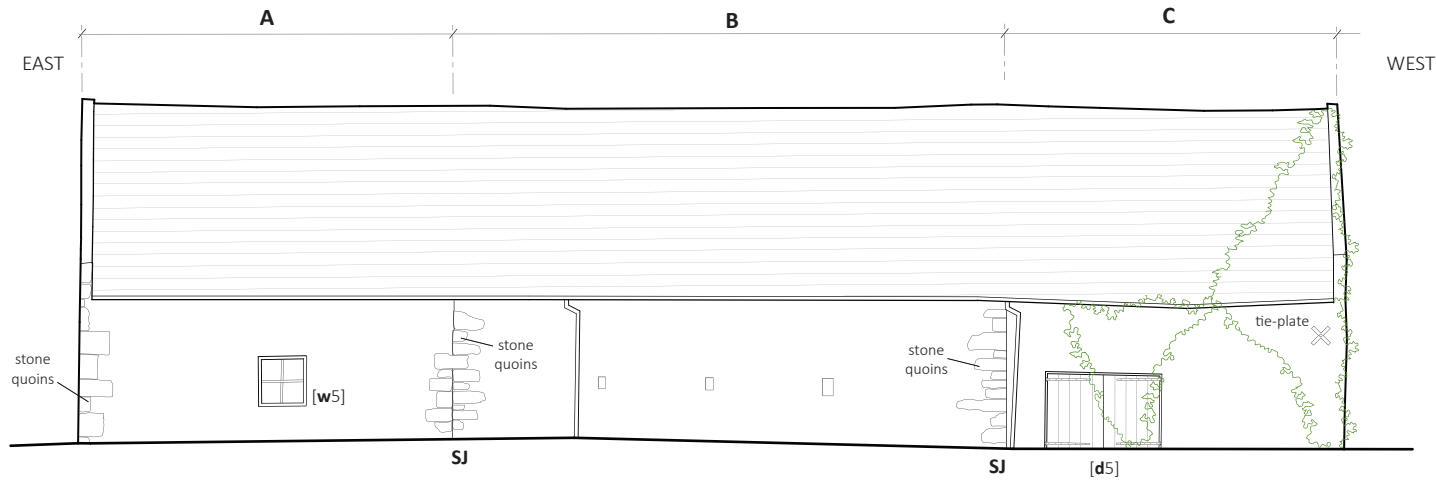
Report prepared by:

Ric Tyler MCI fA
16th December 2019





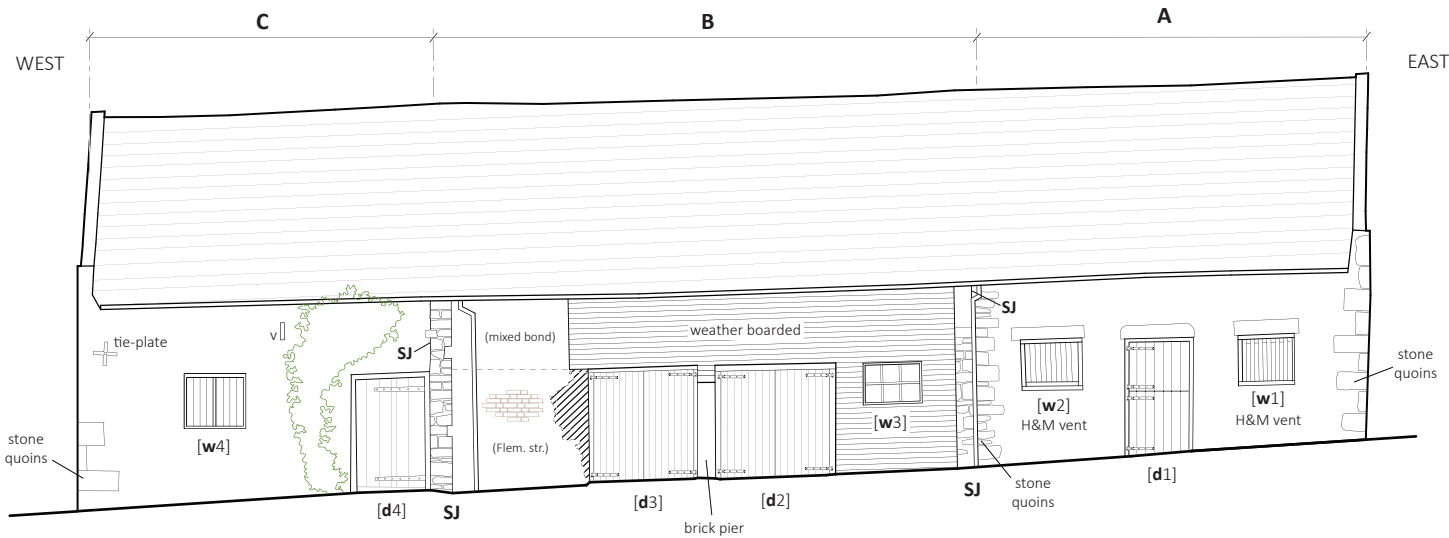
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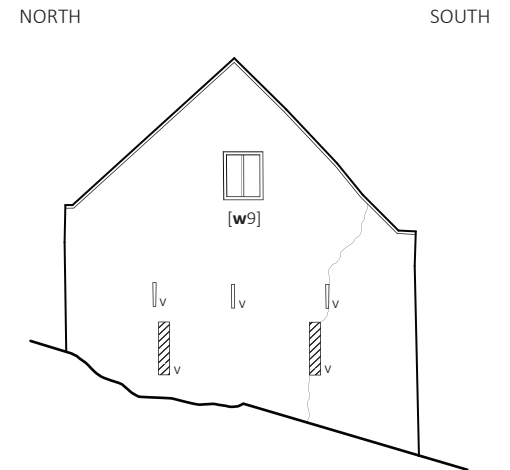
a North elevation (to road)



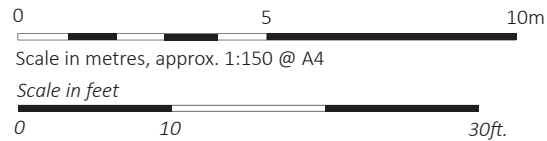
c East elevation

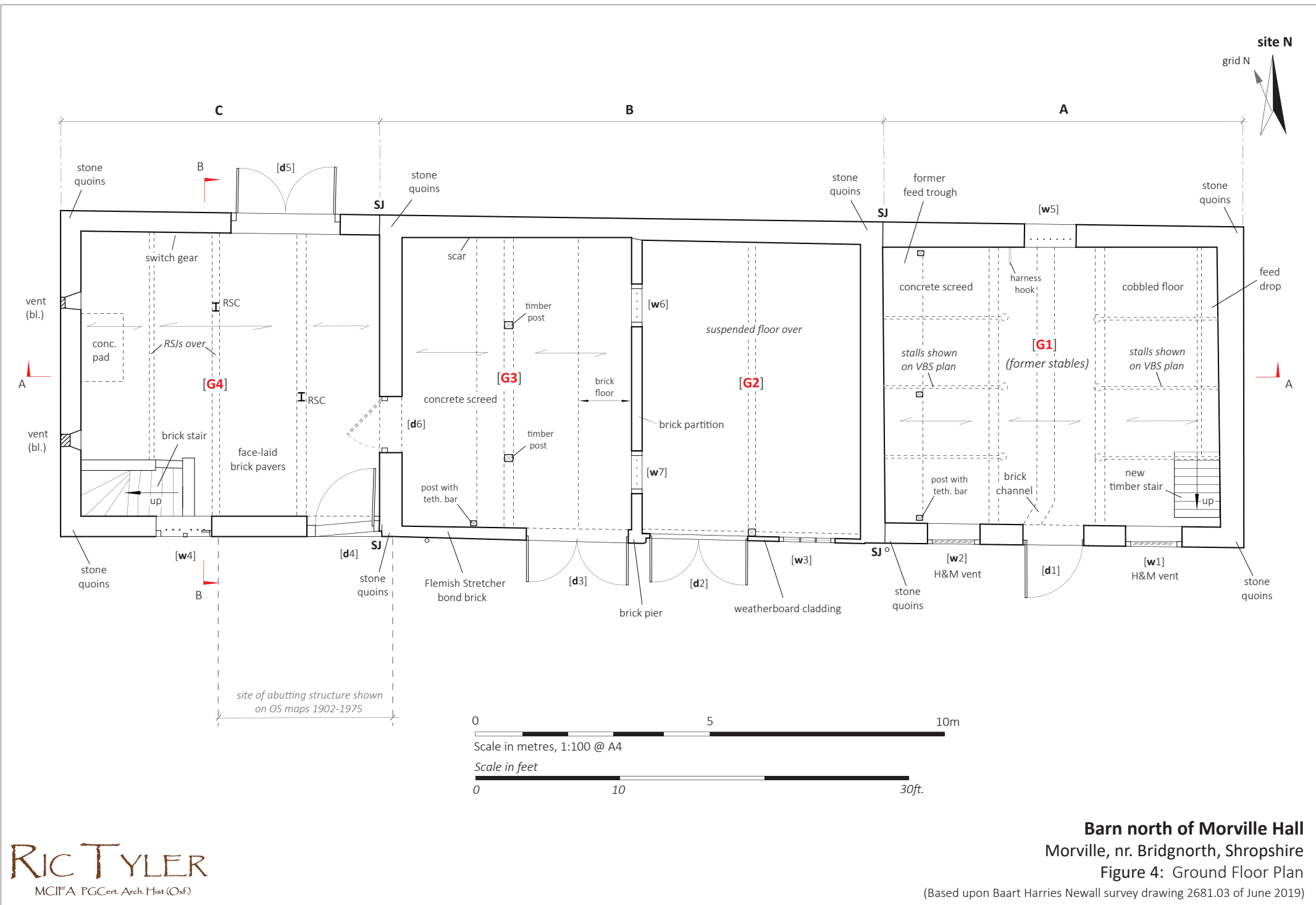


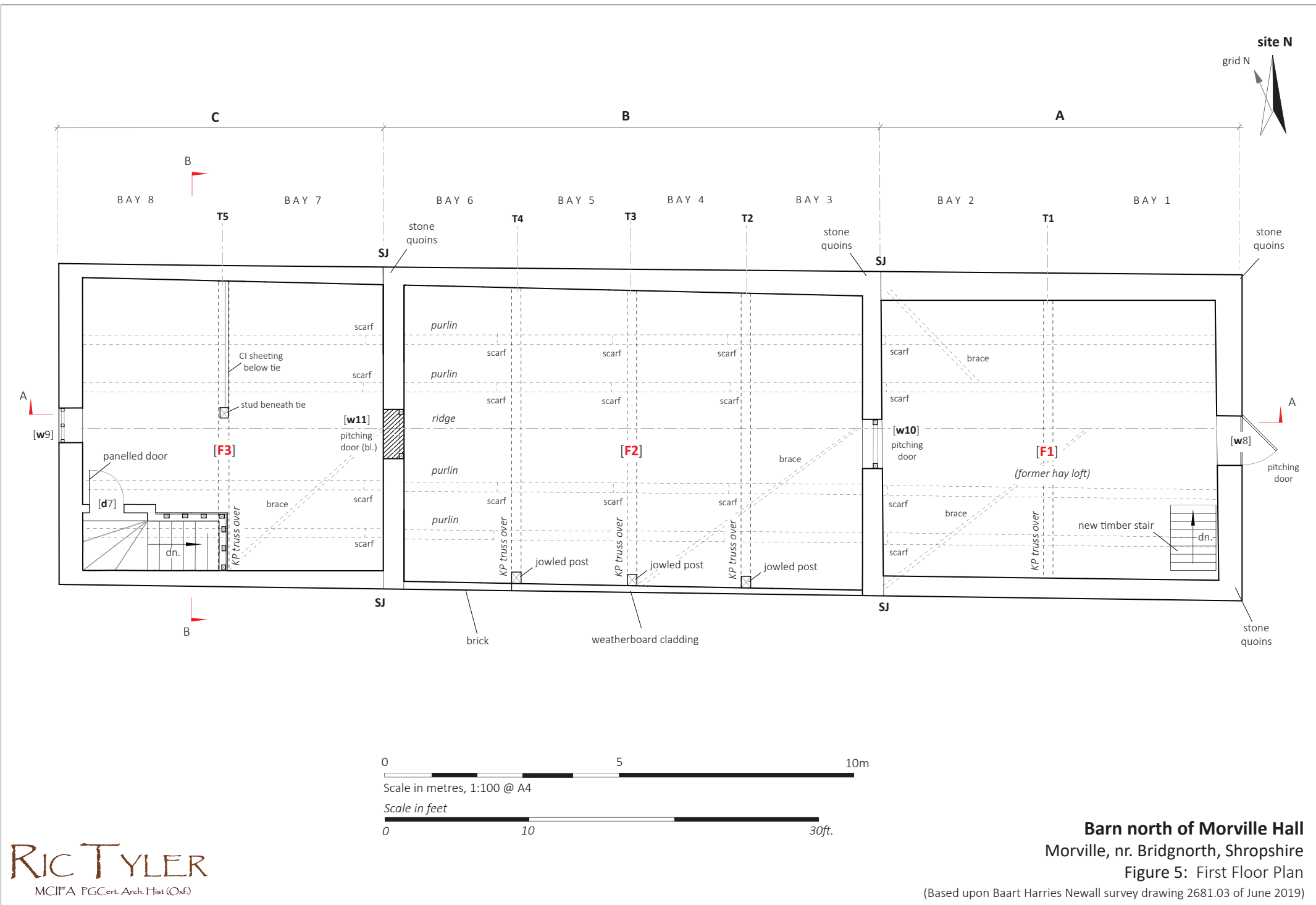
b South elevation



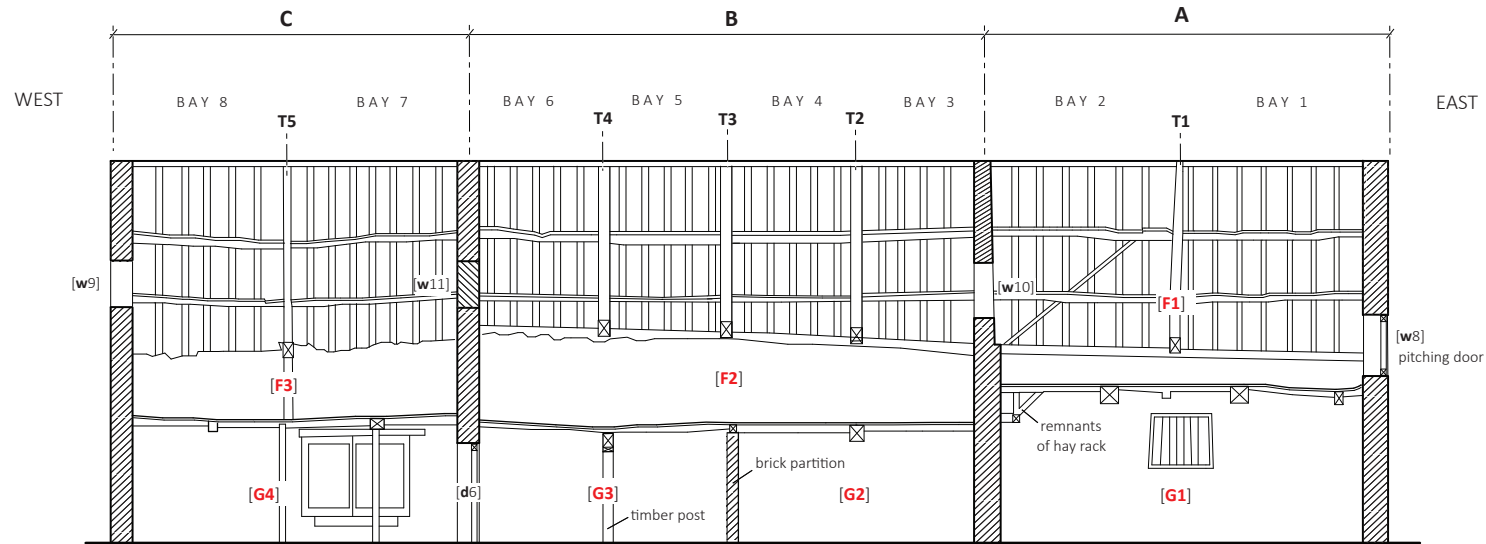
d West elevation



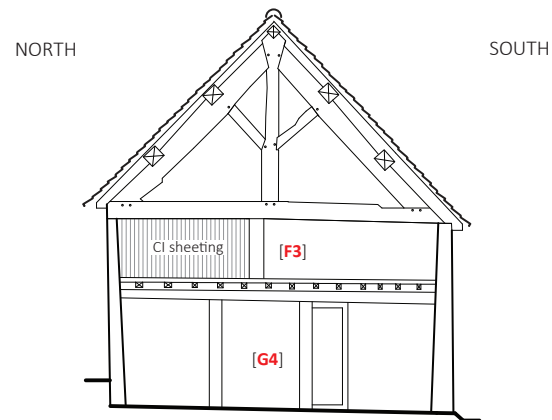




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a Longitudinal cross-section A-A, looking north



b Transverse cross-section B-B, looking east

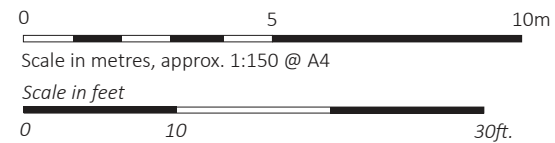




Plate 1: General view, south elevation (oblique) looking north-west.



Plate 2: General view, north elevation (oblique) looking south-west, with B4368 Ludlow Road to foreground.



Plate 3: Eastern block [A]; south elevation.



Plate 4: Door [d1]; closed.



Plate 5: Door [d1]; open.



Plate 6: 'Hit and Miss' ventilator [w1].



Plate 7: Detail of quoins to SE angle.

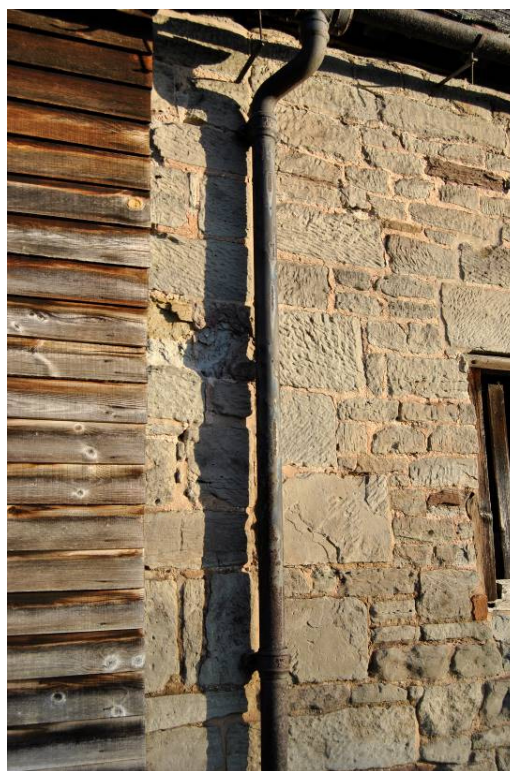


Plate 8: SJ with quoins to west side of [A] (behind downpipe).



Plate 9: East gable end (?upper section rebuilt).

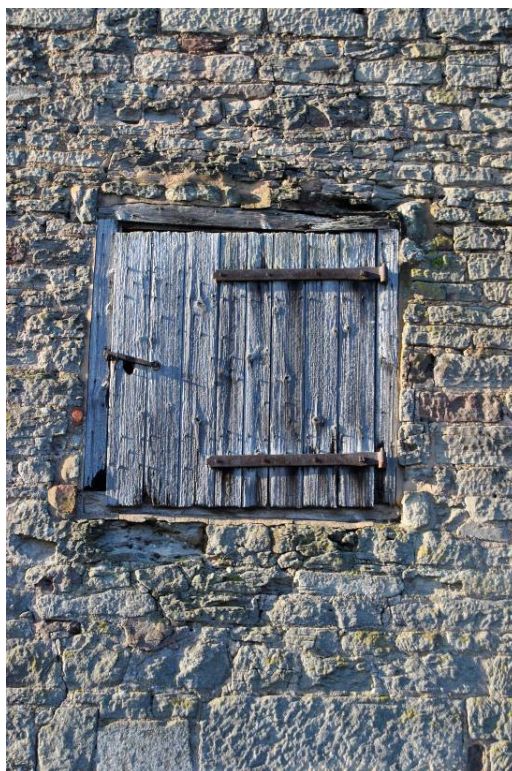


Plate 10: Detail of pitching door [w8] to upper east gable.



Plate 11: Block [A], north elevation, to road.



Plate 12: Detail of quoins to NE angle.



Plate 13: Detail of SJ/quoins at junction of [A] (left) and [B] (right).



Plate 14: Detail of window [w5].



Plate 15: Interior face of door [d1].



Plate 16: Room [G1] looking north-west.



Plate 17: Room [G1] looking north-east.



Plate 18: Room [G1] looking south-east.



Plate 19: Detail of surviving cobbled floor with brick-lined drainage channel.



Plate 20: South wall (left) abuts west wall (right).

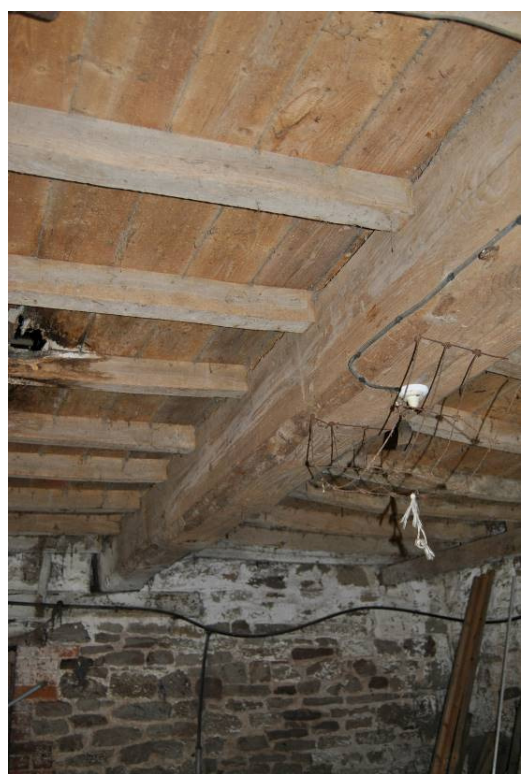


Plate 21: Detail of 1st floor structure over [G1].



Plate 22: Feed trough supports to west side of [G1].



Plate 23: Feed-trough support with tethering bar.



Plate 24: Remains of former hay rack over.



Plate 25: Detail of timber harness hook, north wall.



Plate 26: Inserted timber stair at SE angle.



Plate 27: First floor [F1]; truss T1 looking north-west.



Plate 28: Pitching door [w8] to east gable.



Plate 29: Pitching door [w10] to west 'gable'.



Plate 30: Detail of truss T1; tie / principal (S).



Plate 31: Detail of chiselled carpenter's marks (T1).



Plate 32: Detail of lower purlin (S); scarf joint to east of T1.



Plate 33: Central block [B]; south elevation.



Plate 34: Block [B] (east); doors [d2] and window [w3].



Plate 35: Block [B] (west); doors [d3] with brick patching to western jamb.



Plate 36: Brick pier between [d2/3]; NB. bull-nosed to east, plain to west.



Plate 37: Central Block [B]; north elevation to road (SJs to east and west marked with arrows).



Plate 38: Room [G2] looking north-west.



Plate 39: Room [G2] looking north-east.



Plate 40: Inserted, transverse partition to west side of [G2].



Plate 41: Brickwork partition abuts north wall.



Plate 42: Detail of window in partition wall.



Plate 43: Transverse beam supported at wall post (S).



Plate 44: Room [G3] (east side) looking north.



Plate 45: Room [G3] looking south-west.



Plate 46: Timber post beneath transverse beam.



Plate 47: Timber post with tethering bar to south wall.



Plate 48: 'Ghost' of feed trough to north wall.



Plate 49: Brick-paved 'passage' to east side [G3].

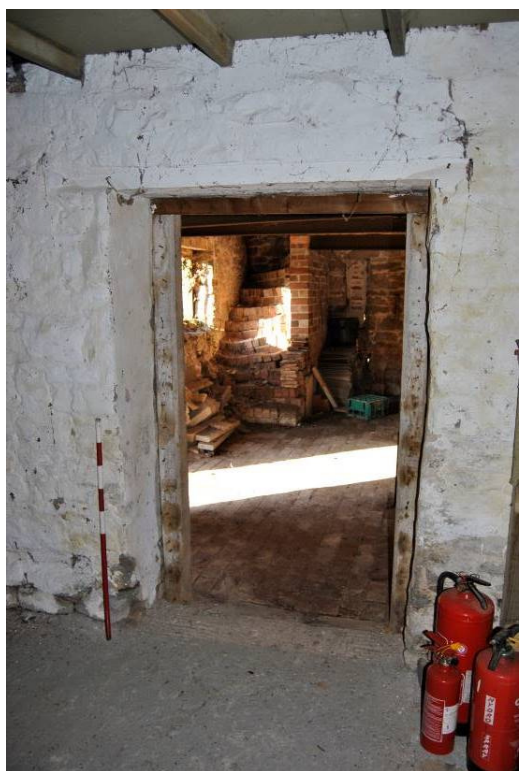


Plate 50: Doorway [d6] to [G4].



Plate 51: Roof over block B (trusses T2/3) looking north-east.



Plate 52: Ogee-moulded wall post to truss T3 (S).



Plate 53: Blocked pitching door [w11] to west wall.



Plate 54: Studs extending between rail and wall plate at Bay 3 (S), pegged top and bottom.

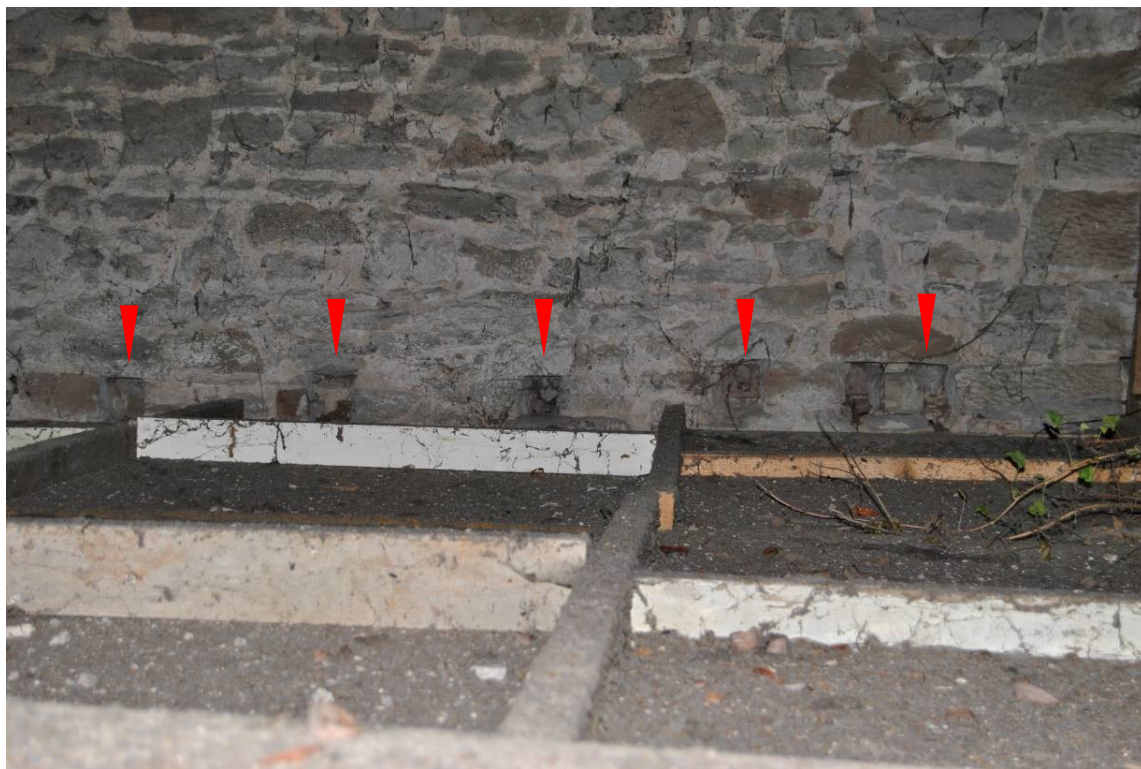


Plate 55: Redundant joist sockets visible above suspended ceiling.



Plate 56: Western block [C]; south elevation.



Plate 57: Door [d4].



Plate 58: SJ extending above east jamb of [d4].



Plate 59: Window [w4].



Plate 60: Western block [C]; north elevation to road with inserted door [d5].



Plate 61: SJ at junction of [B] (left) and [C] (right).



Plate 62: West gable end (oblique).



Plate 63: Blocked ventilation slot.

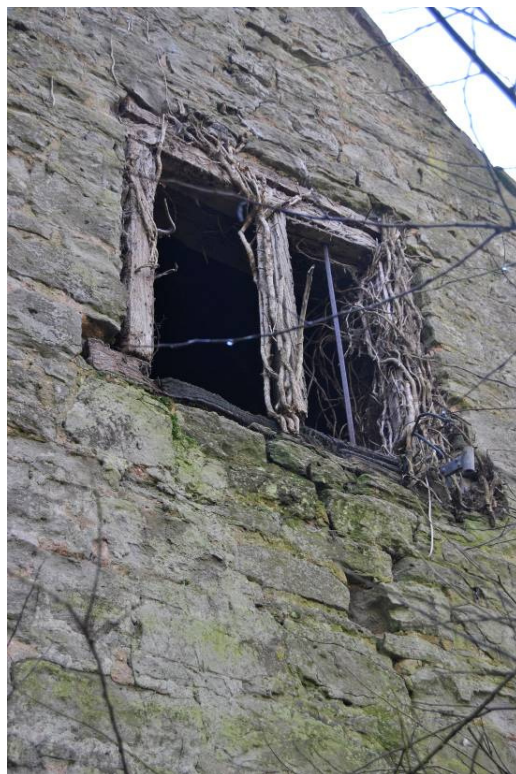


Plate 64: Two-plight window to upper gable end.



Plate 65: Internal face of door [d4].



Plate 66: Secondary RSC support to 1F.



Plate 67: Room [G4] looking south-east.



Plate 68: Room [G4] looking north-west.



Plate 69: Face-laid brick paviour floor.



Plate 70: Door [d6] to [G3].



Plate 71: Splayed ventilation slot to west wall, blocked externally in brick.



Plate 72: Door [d5] to north wall.



Plate 73: Concrete pad against west wall for former article of plant (?a.c. motor).



Plate 74: Electrical switch-gear by Brook Motors Ltd of Huddersfield, north wall [G4].

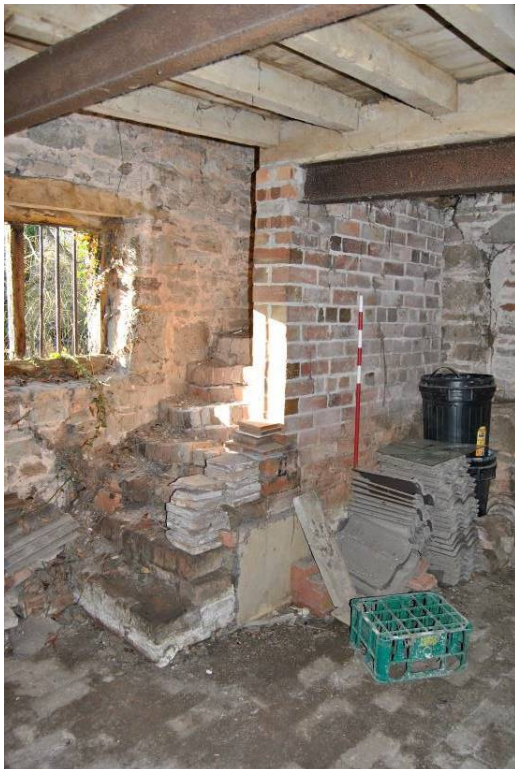


Plate 75: Stair to south-west angle.



Plate 76: Window [w4] to south wall.



Plate 77: Stair rising to 1F level.



Plate 78: Detail of stairwell.



Plate 79: Detail of head of enclosed stairwell looking south. **NB.** ducted cable runs and switch-gear to west wall (right).



Plate 80: Panelled door to [F3].



Plate 81: Detail of 'Suffolk' latch.



Plate 82: Room [F3] looking north-east (truss T5).



Plate 83: Room [F3] looking north-west (truss T5).



Plate 84: Ceiling joists extending between upper purlins with evidence for former L&P render.



Plate 85: Room [F3], window [w9] to west gable end.



Plate 86: Blocked pitching door [w11] to east wall.

APPENDIX A: Register of Project Photographs

NB: All photographs taken with Nikon D3000 digital SLR camera, 10 mega-pixels. Photos highlighted in **BOLD** are reproduced as plates within the current document, with plate references at Column 2.

Photo No.	Plate No.	Subject	Orientation	Date	Photographer
_DSC0001		General view (oblique) looking north-west (landscape)	→ NW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0002		General view (oblique) looking north-west (portrait)	→ NW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0003		Block A ; south elevation	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0004		Block A ; south elevation	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0005		Block A ; south elevation; detail of quoins to SE angle	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0006		Block A ; south elevation; detail of SJ to west	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0007	4	Block A ; detail of door [d1] (closed)	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0008	5	Block A ; detail of door [d1] (open)	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0009		Block A ; detail of window [w1] ('hit & miss' ventilator)	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0010		Block A ; detail of window [w2] ('hit & miss' ventilator)	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0011		Block A ; south elevation; sample of stonework	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0012		Block A ; south elevation; detail of raised parapet to east gable	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0013		Block A ; south elevation; detail of raised parapet to east gable	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0014		Block A ; east gable elevation	→ W	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0015		Block A ; east gable elevation	→ W	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0016		Block A ; east gable elevation; detail of upper pitching door	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0017		Block A ; east gable elevation; detail of upper pitching door	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0018	2	General view (oblique) looking south-west (landscape)	→ SW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0019		Block A ; east gable elevation; detail of quoins to SE angle	→ W	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0020		Block A ; east gable elevation; detail of quoins to NE angle	→ W	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0021		Block A ; east gable elevation; sample of stonework	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0022	33	Block B ; south elevation	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0023	34	Block B (E); south elevation with [d2] / [w3]	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0024	35	Block B (W); south elevation with [d3]	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0025		Block B ; south elevation; doors [d2] / [d3]	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0026		Block B ; south elevation; window [w3] (landscape)	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0027		Block B ; south elevation; window [w3] (portrait)	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0028	8	Block B ; south elevation; SJ to east at junction with A	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0029	36	Block B ; south elevation; brick pier between doors [d2/3]	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0030	56	Block C ; south elevation	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0031		Block C ; south elevation	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0032	57	Block C ; south elevation; door [d4]	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0033	58	Block C ; south elevation; SJ to east at junction with B	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0034	59	Block C ; south elevation; window [w4]	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0035		Block C ; south elevation; detail of tie rod end plate	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0036		Block C ; south elevation; small ventilation slit to 1F level	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0037		Block C ; west gable end	→ E	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0038	63	Block C ; west gable end; ventilation slit blocked in brick	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0039		Block C ; west gable end; ventilation slit blocked in brick	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0040		Block C ; west gable end; ventilation slit blocked in brick	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0041	64	Block C ; west gable end; 2-light window [w9] to upper gable	↑	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0042		Block C ; west gable end (oblique)	→ SE	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0043	11	Block A ; north elevation to road	→ S	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0044		Block A ; north elevation to road	→ S	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0045	12	Block A ; north elevation; detail of quoins to NE angle	→ S	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0046	14	Block A ; north elevation; window [w5]	→ S	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0047	13	Block A ; north elevation; SJ at junction with B	→ S	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0048		Block B ; north elevation to road	→ S	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0049		Block B ; north elevation to road; beam end with tie-plate	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0050	60	Block C ; north elevation to road	→ S	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0051		Block C ; north elevation to road	→ S	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0052	61	Block C ; north elevation; SJ with block B to east	→ S	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0053		Block C ; north elevation; detail of door [d5]	→ S	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0054		General view (oblique) looking south-east (landscape)	→ SE	29.11.19	R Tyler

_DSC0055	62	Block C, west gable end (oblique)	→ SE	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0056		Block A, room [G1] looking north-west	→ NW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0057	16	Block A, room [G1] looking north-west	→ NW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0058	17	Block A, room [G1] looking north-east	→ NE	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0059	15	Block A, room [G1]; internal face of door [d1]	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0060		Block A, room [G1]; door [d1] latch detail	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0061	19	Block A, room [G1]; detail of cobbled floor with drainage channel	↓	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0062		Block A, room [G1] looking south-east	→ SE	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0063	18	Block A, room [G1] looking south-east	→ SE	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0064	26	Block A, room [G1]; inserted stair at SE angle	→ SE	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0065		Block A, room [G1]; detail of first floor construction	↑	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0066	21	Block A, room [G1]; detail of first floor construction	↑	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0067		Block A, room [G1]; former feed drop at east side	↑	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0068	22	Block A, room [G1]; remains of former feed trough to west side	→ NW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0069		Block A, room [G1]; feed trough support	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0070	23	Block A, room [G1]; feed trough support	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0071	20	Block A, room [G1]; abutting wall masonry at SW angle	→ SW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0072		Block A, room [G1]; abutting wall masonry at NW angle	→ NW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0073	24	Block A, room [G1]; remains of former hay rack to west wall	↑	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0074		Block A, room [G1]; remains of former hay rack to west wall	↑	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0075	25	Block A, room [G1]; harness hook to north wall	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0076		Block A, room [G1]; window [w5] to north wall	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0077		Block A, room [G1]; inserted support to east side of room	→ NE	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0078	27	Block A, room [F1] looking north-west with truss T1	→ NW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0079		Block A, room [F1] looking north-west with truss T1	→ NW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0080		Block A, room [F1] looking north-west with truss T1	→ NW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0081		Block A, room [F1]; upper raking struts of truss T1	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0082		Block A, room [F1]; base of KP to truss T1	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0083	30	Block A, room [F1]; truss T1, detail of principal/tie (S)	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0084	31	Block A, room [F1]; truss T1, detail of carpenter's marks (principal/tie)	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0085		Block A, room [F1]; truss T1, detail of carpenter's marks (KP/tie)	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0086	28	Block A, room [F1]; pitching door [w8] to east gable	→ NE	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0087	32	Block A, room [F1]; detail of purlin scarf	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0088		Block A, room [F1]; detail of purlins / brace to north roof slope	→ NW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0089		Block A, room [F1]; truss T1, head of KP and ridge piece	↑	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0090	29	Block A, room [F1]; pitching door [w10] to west wall	→ W	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0091		Block A, room [F1]; pitching door [w10] to west wall	→ W	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0092		Block B, roof structure as visible from [F1]	→ W	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0093		Block B, roof structure; ogee-moulded wall post to south end T2	→ SW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0094		Block B, roof structure as visible from [F1]	→ W	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0095		Block B, roof structure; truss T2 KP and upper, raking struts	→ W	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0096		Block B, roof structure; ogee-moulded wall post to south end T2	→ SW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0097	54	Block B, wall framing to south side Bay 3	→ S	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0098		Block B, roof structure; ogee-moulded wall post to south end T2	→ SW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0099		Block B, roof structure; ogee-moulded wall post to south end T2	→ SW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0100	39	Block B, Room [G2] looking north-east	→ NE	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0101	38	Block B, Room [G2] looking north-west	→ NW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0102	40	Block B, Room [G2]; brick-built transverse partition	→ W	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0103		Block B, Room [G2]; brick-built transverse partition	→ SW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0104	42	Block B, Room [G2]; window [w6] in brick-built transverse partition	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0105	41	Block B, Room [G2]; brick-built partition abutting north wall	→ NW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0106	43	Block B, Room [G2]; transverse ceiling beam let into wall post to S	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0107		Block B, Room [G2]; transverse ceiling beam let into stonework of N wall	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0108		Block B, Room [G3] looking north-west	→ NW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0109	44	Block B, Room [G3] (east side) looking north	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0110		Block B, Room [G3] looking north-west	→ NW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0111	45	Block B, Room [G3] looking south-west	→ SW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0112	50	Block B, Room [G3]; door [d6] onto block C ([G4])	→ W	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0113		Block B, Room [G3]; doors [d3] to south elevation	→ S	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0114		Block B, Room [G3]; window [w7] in brick-built transverse partition	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0115		Block B, Room [G3]; timber post with tethering bar	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler

_DSC0116		Block B , Room [G3]; scar of trough in north wall	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0117		Block B , Room [G3]; surviving brick paving to east side of room	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0118	49	Block B , Room [G3]; surviving brick paving to east side of room	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0119	46	Block B , Room [G3]; timber post beneath transverse beam	→ NE	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0120	52	Block B , roof structure; moulded wall post to truss T3 (S)	→ SE	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0121		Block B , roof structure; moulded wall post to truss T3 (S)	→ SE	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0122	51	Block B , roof structure; truss T3	↑	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0123		Block B , roof structure looking north-east	→ NE	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0124		Block B , roofspace [F2] looking north-west	→ NW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0125	53	Block B , roofspace [F2]; blocked pitching door [w11] in west wall	↑	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0126		Block B , roof structure; moulded wall post to truss T2 (S)	→ E	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0127		Block B , roof structure; moulded wall post to truss T4 (S)	→ SW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0128		Block B , roof structure; upper KP and ridge piece	↑	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0129		Block B , roof structure; detail of purlin scarf	↑	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0130		Block B , roof structure; detail of purlin scarf	↑	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0131		Block B , roofspace [F2]; looking east along south wall	→ E	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0132	55	Block B , roofspace [F2]; joist sockets in east wall	→ E	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0133		Block B , roofspace [F2]; north end of tie to T3	→ NE	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0134		Block B , roofspace [F2]; south end of tie to T2	→ E	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0135	65	Block C , Room [G4]; interior face of door [d4]	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0136	68	Block C , Room [G4] looking north-west	→ NW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0137	67	Block C , Room [G4] looking south-east	→ SE	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0138	69	Block C , Room [G4]; detail of brick flooring	↓	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0139	70	Block C , Room [G4]; door [d6] in east wall, onto [G3]	→ E	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0140	72	Block C , Room [G4]; door [d5] to north wall	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0141	66	Block C , Room [G4]; secondary steel propping to first floor structure	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0142		Block C , Room [G4]; secondary steel propping to first floor structure	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0143	76	Block C , Room [G4]; window [w4] to south wall (portrait)	→ S	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0144		Block C , Room [G4]; window [w4] to south wall (landscape)	→ S	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0145		Block C , Room [G4]; window [w4] to south wall (landscape)	→ S	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0146		Block C , Room [G4]; window [w4] to south wall (portrait)	→ SE	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0147	71	Block C , Room [G4]; blocked ventilation slit to west wall	→ W	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0148		Block C , Room [G4]; blocked ventilation slits to west wall	→ SW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0149	75	Block C , Room [G4]; inserted stair to SW angle	→ SW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0150	77	Block C , Room [G4]; inserted stair to SW angle	→ W	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0151		Block C , Room [G4]; inserted stair to SW angle	→ W	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0152	78	Block C , Room [G4]; stairwell	→ E	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0153	82	Block C , Room [F3] looking north-east with truss T5	→ NE	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0154		Block C , Room [F3]; truss T5	→ NE	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0155		Block C , Room [F3]; truss T5	→ NE	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0156		Block C , Room [F3]; pitching door [w11] to east wall, blocked in brick	→ E	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0157		Block C , Room [F3]; purlins to southern roofslope	→ E	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0158	84	Block C , Room [F3]; ceiling joists with lath nails between upper purlins	↑	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0159		Block C , Room [F3]; south wall abuts east wall	→ SE	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0160	85	Block C , Room [F3]; 2-light window to upper west gable	→ NW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0161	79	Block C , Room [F3]; head of stair to south side Bay 8	→ S	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0162	80	Block C , Room [F3]; panelled door to head of stair	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0163	81	Block C , Room [F3]; detail of 'Suffolk' lath	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0164	83	Block C , Room [F3]; truss T5 looking north-west	→ NW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0165		Block C , Room [F3]; truss T5 looking north-west	→ NW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0166		Block C , Room [F3]; south wall abuts east wall	→ SE	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0167		Block C , Room [F3]; remains of tiles skirting	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0168		Block C , Room [F3]; head of stair to south side Bay 8	→ S	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0169	86	Block C , Room [F3]; pitching door [w11] to east wall, blocked in brick	→ E	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0170	73	Block C , Room [G4]; concrete pad to west wall	→ NW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0171		Block C , Room [G4]; Brook Motors Ltd. switch gear to north wall	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0172	74	Block C , Room [G4]; Brook Motors Ltd. switch gear to north wall	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0173		Block C , Room [G4]; Brook Motors Ltd. switch gear	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0174		Block C , Room [G4]; Brook Motors Ltd. switch gear; maker's plate	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0175		Block C , Room [G4]; Brook Motors Ltd. switch gear	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0178		Block C , Room [F3]; CI infill beneath tie of truss T5	→ NE	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0179		Block B , south elevation; sample of brickwork	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler

_DSC0180		Block B , south elevation; patching to west of door [d3]	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0182		Block A ; detail of door [d1]	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0183	6	Block A ; detail of window [w1] ('hit & miss' ventilator)	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0184		Block A ; detail of window [w1] ('hit & miss' ventilator)	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0185		Block A , Room [G1]; interior detail of window [w1]	→ S	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0186		General view (oblique) looking north-west (landscape)	→ NW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0187		General view (oblique) looking north-west (portrait)	→ NW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0188		East gable end (oblique) looking south-west	→ SW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0189		General view (oblique) looking south-west (landscape)	→ SW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0190		North elevation (1 of 4), east end	→ S	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0191	37	North elevation (2 of 4)	→ S	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0192	37	North elevation (3 of 4)	→ S	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0193		North elevation (4 of 4), west end	→ S	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0194		North elevation, block B ; exposed beam end (W)	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0195		North elevation, block B ; exposed beam end (centre)	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0196		North elevation, block B ; exposed beam end (E)	detail	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0197	9	East gable end	→ W	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0198	10	Pitching door [w8] to upper east gable end	↑	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0199	7	Detail of stone quoins to SE angle	→ NW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0200		General view (oblique) looking north-west (portrait)	→ NW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0201	3	Block A , south elevation	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0202		Block B (east), south elevation	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0203		Block B , south elevation	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0204		Block B (west), south elevation (landscape)	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0205		Block B (west), south elevation (portrait)	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0206		Block C , south elevation	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0207	1	General view (oblique) looking north-west (landscape)	→ NW	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0208		General view (oblique) looking north (landscape)	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler
_DSC0209		General view (oblique) looking north (portrait)	→ N	29.11.19	R Tyler

Diagram illustrating a site N grid N. A shaded area is shown, and a vector points from the origin towards the shaded region.

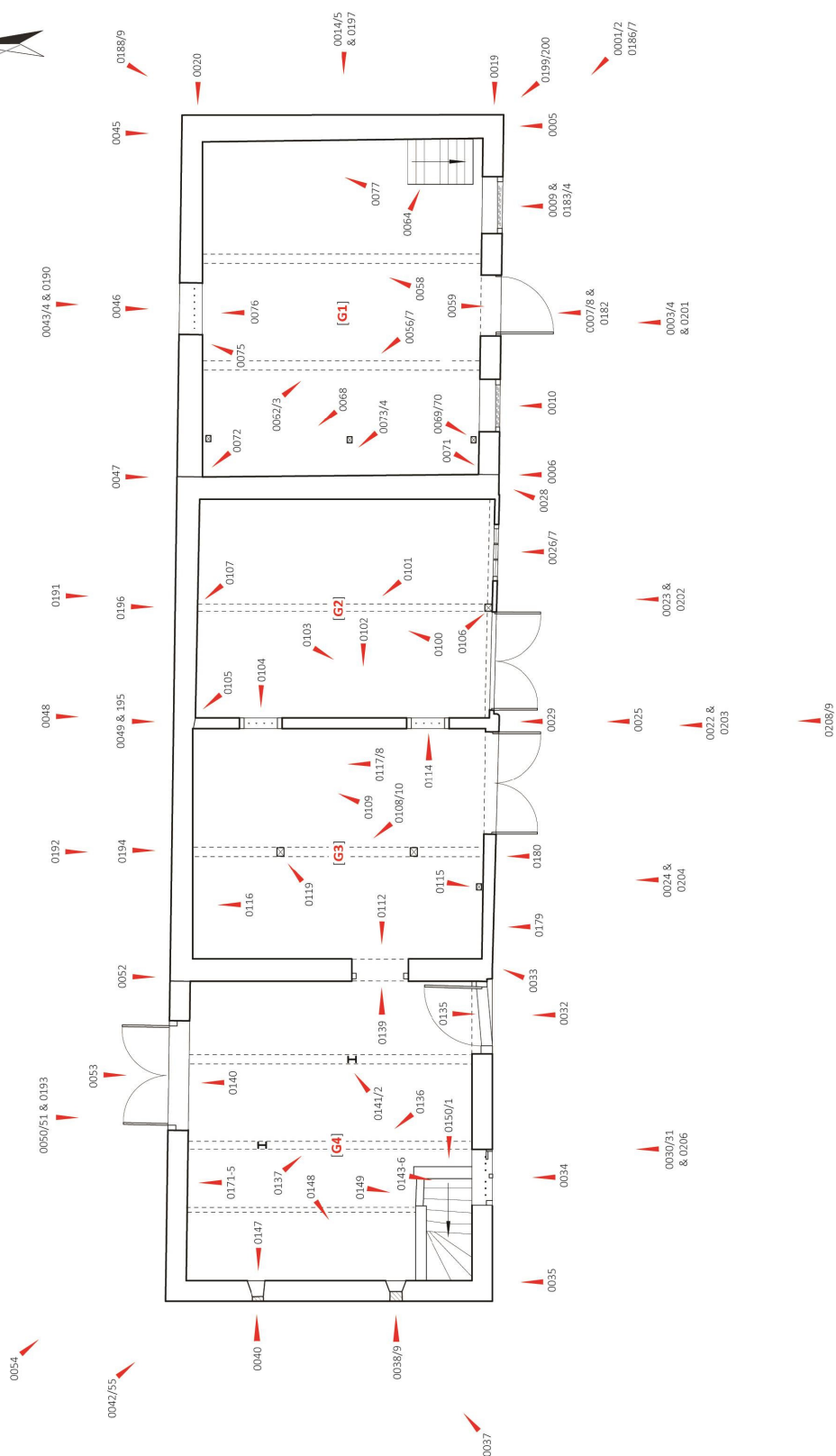


Photo Location Plan (2); First Floor

